

H. J. Carter, M.C.

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OXFORD DEMOCRAT,

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The following sensible and well-written article is copied from the Salem Advertiser; it clearly refutes one of the most backed-up calumnies of the opposition against the administration.

THE CRUSADE OF THE GOVERNMENT AGAINST THE MERCHANTS.

It is a part of the tactics of the opposition to impose upon the credulity of the people by making them believe that the administration of Gen. Jackson was, and that of his successor is, hostile to the interests of the mercantile community.—In other words that it was and is the object of both to carry on a crusade against the merchants. This accusation of hostility to their interests comes with an ill grace from a class of men who (to say nothing of former periods of our commercial history,) for the last eight years, have asked so much, and who have received so much by the prompt and energetic action of the government in their behalf. The claims of our citizens for spoliations on their commerce by Denmark, France and Naples were of no small importance to our national prosperity. They were of vast consequence when considered in regard to the national honor and character. The merchants weighed their importance in dollars and cents. The government in the nice balance of national honor. It was one of the leading objects of Gen. Jackson's administration to wipe out this accumulation of claims against foreign powers.—He did not suffer for the subject of the claims to be any longer a thing of hope deferred, a matter of make-weight, or of hollow, unmeaning, diplomatic courtesies. His administration was in this particular the great liquidator; and he closed his account with the powers of Europe well and quickly. The merchants pocketed the money, and Gen. Jackson had to pocket the abuse of their presses. The amount of claims before they were paid, was so much money withheld from the national capital—so much lost to the commercial capital of the nation. And now that the claims are adjusted, the money is almost exclusively received by the merchants and underwriters.

We have not the means now before us of ascertaining the amount received in this immediate district and vicinity under the late treaties with Denmark, France and Naples. We may venture the assertion that some six or \$800,000 were or will be received in this city and its immediate neighborhood under the Neapolitan treaty. But it was here the greatest losses were incurred by spoliations on our commerce. It was here that the greatest benefits under the treaties were received. And it is here that the cry is "war of the government on the merchants."

The money put into the pockets of the merchants under the late treaties is not the only benefit they have derived from an administration which they seem, or effect to. Late in the inverse ratio of advantages derived from its promptitude, energy and watchfulness of their interests. Is a merchant ship, while pursuing her voyage on the great highway of nations, robbed by a pirate? No sooner does the story of the depredation reach the capitol than a government cruiser is despatched to capture the marauder.

Does the Malv. whom commercial intercourse and contact with civilization has taught the ingenuity of devices of trade, and who, revengeful perhaps by reason of having been sometimes over-reached in bargains for his products, make an attack on one of our merchant ships. What does the government?—What did the administration in a case of this kind too recent to be forgotten? Did it wait for petitions, and for memorials to avenge the wrongs to protect the interests of the merchants? No. Immediately, and without delay, without counting the cost, a frigate of the first class in the service, with a select crew and powerful armament, was ordered to proceed to the coast of Sumatra to chastise the Malays for their treachery, and to secure to the merchant the peaceful pursuit of navigation and trade in those seas. The efficient manner in which Commodore Downes executed the purpose of cruise, is too well known to need repetition.—Our flag has ever since been respected in that quarter of the globe, and the war ship will there for some time be remembered. But there is a story which has an awful squinting at truth, somewhat collateral or incidental to the cruise of the Potomac, which demonstrates how far and in what way the protection of our commerce at that time was seconded and supported by some who arrogated to themselves almost an exclusive right to the fostering care of the government. Scarcely had the Potomac unmasked her battery at the natives of Quillo Batoo, when not a hundred miles from this District a merchant ship was cleared from one of our Custom houses; her destination the west

coast of Sumatra. What, patient reader, do you think constituted a part of her cargo?—Perhaps you will guess—Rum. No. It was powder. An innocent shipment enough, provided it was certain that the ship would arrive on the coast after the Potomac had fulfilled the purpose of her commission. And safe enough because in the event of her arrival before the frigate, the price of the article would have been exceeded by the expectation of an attack.

If paradyventure, the frigate on her passage thither had met with a disaster, which had compelled her to put into the Cape of Good Hope or the Isle of France for repairs, the delay occasioned thereby would have enabled the merchant ship to reach the coast first, and the spectacle not a little humiliating to national pride, would have been witnessed, of one of our merchant ships furnishing the means of defending the success of an expedition sent some four or five months before expressly for the protection of American commerce. This is patriotism. This is philanthropy. But we pardon something to mercantile casuistry—we pardon to the spirit of trade.

War of the government on the merchants! What is the whole Post Office establishment but a branch of the public police, created by statute, managed and controlled by government and from which the merchants derive the greatest, nay, almost the entire benefit and convenience? Yet very recently an insidious but abortive attempt was madly made to nullify the Post Office law by the appointment of special messengers, and the manifesto proclaiming the intended violation issued from the merchants' News room in New York.

War of the government on the merchants.—For what and for whose benefit is it that we have squadrons in the Pacific, on the Brazil coast, in the sickly climate of the west Indies, in the Gulf of Mexico, and in the Mediterranean? And whose interests are promoted, to whom are the advantages of commercial intercourse secured, by the treaties which have been of late successfully negotiated with Muscat and other places with whom we had not till within a few years a bond of commerce by treaties?

Did the Administration of Gen. Jackson, or that of Mr. Van Buren, made any demonstrations of hostility towards the merchants in the South Sea Exploring Expedition, and in the surveys of our seaboard? At this moment a government vessel is surveying George's Shores with the view of determining the practicability of erecting a lighthouse there for the security of navigation. Is the hostility of the government towards the mercantile community manifested in the ordering out in the inclement season of winter, on our extensive and rock-bound coast, their revenue cutters, for the relief and often the salvation of badly equipped merchant ships?

Such is the manner in which the past and present Administration have waged war against the merchants. It is not the first time that this charge of hostility of the government against the merchants has been made. It has been hurled against every democratic administration since the formation of the Constitution. Jefferson, to save our commerce from lawless depredation, waged war upon the merchants. Madison waged another war on the merchants, by his "wicked and ruinous war" against Great Britain, for free trade and sailors' rights.

The merchants are now engaged in a third war with the government, declared by Gen. Jackson, and carried on by Mr. Van Buren.—We wish them well through. Their hardest contest is that with each other, contending who can best remedy with an irresponsible circulation and depreciated paper, the ruin which their schemes and systems have brought upon themselves.

We publish to-day the proceedings of the Middle Senatorial District in Hancock & Washington—this nomination completes the Senatorial list. The proceedings of the various Conventions, our readers cannot have failed to perceive, indicate the existence of an excellent spirit throughout the State, and of sufficient excitement to warrant the expectation of our usual petitions, and for memorials to avenge the wrongs to protect the interests of the merchants? No. Immediately, and without delay, without counting the cost, a frigate of the first class in the service, with a select crew and powerful armament, was ordered to proceed to the coast of Sumatra to chastise the Malays for their treachery, and to secure to the merchant the peaceful pursuit of navigation and trade in those seas. The efficient manner in which Commodore Downes executed the purpose of cruise, is too well known to need repetition.—Our flag has ever since been respected in that quarter of the globe, and the war ship will there for some time be remembered. But there is a story which has an awful squinting at truth, somewhat collateral or incidental to the cruise of the Potomac, which demonstrates how far and in what way the protection of our commerce at that time was seconded and supported by some who arrogated to themselves almost an exclusive right to the fostering care of the government.

As an evidence of the state of feeling here, it may be well to state that the caucus held in this city on Wednesday evening, notwithstanding the shortness of the notice was very fully attended—an unusual number of democrats were present—and all seemed resolved to act with the spirit which the crisis demands. We have made a great many inquiries in relation to the country towns, and the uniform answer is, we shall do our duty thoroughly—we have no heart-burnings—no divisions—we shall go for all the candidates

as if they were our first choice. With such spirit of union throughout the State, all, that we can lack is sufficient excitement to induce our friends to carry out their feeling to the ballot-boxes—not to be content with wishing for a large majority, and not to stop short of contributing towards securing it. Let no man say to himself, "I am but one—there will be enough without me"—the aggregate is made up of units, and every man who stays at home diminishes its amount. There is no safety in expecting your neighbor to do what you neglect to perform, for he may even have a better excuse than you, and yet be induced by your example to do his duty when he would otherwise neglect it. The only true and safe course is for every man to be punctual in his attendance at the polls.—Argus.

THE ELECTION.

But a few weeks are now to elapse before our fellow-citizens will be called upon to exercise their privileges at the ballot box. Our federal opponents are making great exertions to draw out their strength, and by their usual tricks and stratagems will endeavor to defeat the democratic party. In an open and manly conflict the federal leaders are aware that they have no prospect of succeeding—but if they can by clamor and falsehood blind the eyes of the people to the true designs of their party, they hope to prevail. It is the duty of every republican to use whatever influence he possesses to avert an evil so much to be deprecated as the triumph of the federal party.—The candidates presented for the suffrages of the people by the democratic party are worthy of their hearty support, and we trust that no arguments are necessary to persuade our friends to come forward manfully in defense of their principles and support of those candidates who are devoted to the cause of justice and equal rights.

The federal papers are resorting to their usual course in misrepresenting the candidates of the Democracy and are unsparing in the abuse which they heap upon them. But of this we complain not—we have no fears of the result. They assail our candidate for Governor, Mr. Parks—with unfeigned asperity, and accuse him of entertaining sentiments subversive of the welfare and happiness of the country. But as we have before remarked, this has been the usual method adopted by our opponents, and they have too often been defeated in their attempts to impose upon the people to induce any fears that similar measures will now prove more successful.—former

shaken confidence to the result of the approaching election and doubt not that the voice of the people will effectually silence the falsehoods of the federal press.—*Sacred Dem.*

From the Boston Evening Gazette.

THE CROPS.

Last week, we spoke of the cheering prospects of an abundant harvest. This week, availing ourselves of the industry of the editors of the Journal of commerce, we present the husbandman's hopes in a more detailed form.—The editors of the Journal have, from time to time, preserved extracts from such testimony as they presume may be relied on, and in one of their papers during the week presented them to their readers. In the Journal, from which we condense, these extracts occupy over two columns.

Maine and Massachusetts.—we have frequently adverted in this paper to the flourishing state of the crops in New England. In Maine, the grain crop is unusually large, except corn, which, in Maine and Massachusetts, will be rather smaller than last year. Potatoes will be abundant. Hay more than last year, but rather less than an average crop. New York.

Throughout the whole of this large State, except perhaps Ontario county and its vicinity, where the wheat has suffered from rust, wheat is very abundant and fine. Potatoes have been sold in Rochester, of this year's growth, for 13 cents the bushel. A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, writing from Utica, says that in less than three months flour will be sold for five dollars the barrel. Indian corn in the same sections looks finely, in others is less promising.

Hay is probably an average crop throughout the State. New Jersey.—The Woodbury Herald says the crops of wheat and rye in this State will probably be double those of the last season. Hay offers a heavier yield than was ever known before; and if potatoes, it is said there are more in the ground than were ever known before in any one season. Pennsylvania.

While the Reading Journal is pleased to notice that the wheat crops are abundant in all parts of the country, it laments that in the vicinity of Philadelphia they are in poor condition. Reading the reverse is the case. Rye and grass are luxuriant, and corn, though late, promises a rich crop. The papers in Columbia and Beaver, say the grain crops will be a third more than last year. The Harrisburg Telegraph says the season promises to be good for them here, and you will be

told they are in good condition. Maryland has but one report—that the crops will be bountiful.—Virginia.—The Farmers' Register for August says the crop of corn, in general, in Virginia, promises to be very abundant. Tobacco and cotton also promise well. The wheat has proved to be a crop far exceeding the hopes of the most sanguine but a crop few weeks before the harvest; but the Register does not concur in the general belief that there has been a full or aver-

age crop of wheat reaped. Other papers in Virginia are of the general belief in which the Register does not concur. North Carolina.—The prospects of the corn crops in the vicinity of Raleigh were never more flattering. Wheat bad turned out very well. Near Elizabeth City there are better crops than have been known for years. In the counties of Craven, Currituck and their neighbors, the Norfolk Herald says the farmers calculate on 50 per cent, over an average crop. South Carolina.—A Green-

ville paper says, seldom has the farmer been so well repaid as by the present crops. It has certainly been many years since the harvest throughout the southern States has yielded so abundantly, or such large-petaled grain. The cotton crops promises well. Georgia.—The Augusta Courier complains, under date of August 3d, of severe drought. Alabama.—The present year's crops will prove unusually productive. Cotton is smaller than usual; owing to the drought but on black lands, which are peculiarly adapted to dry seasons, the prospect is most cheering. The planters generally have devoted more than usual attention to corn, and the crop promises to be abundant. Mississippi, says the Manchester (L.) Whig, will the present year raise her own corn and wheat; and her cotton crop will not fall short of 35,000 bales. Kentucky.—The Princeton Examiner says, never have we witnessed better crops of wheat at any time, on the Green river. The orchards are bending with delicious fruit. Corn and tobacco are equally promising.—Tennessee.—The cotton crop near Nashville has been injured by heavy rains. Corn looks well. What little is heard from Indiana, Illinois and Missouri is extremely favorable. The good folks of Michigan, says the Rochester Democrat, boast that they will have enough of every thing to supply themselves, the ensuing year, without calling on their neighbors, Ohio is so wholesale in her harvest rejoicings that we have reserved her testimony to the last. The Cincinnati Post says, "There was never a finer year for fine weather to secure a crop, the most beautiful with which a kind Providence ever blessed a people, than which this day completes.

The harvest is home, and such a one as never before blessed this, or probably, any other people. With the preceding testimony, from every portion of the country, which we have been at much pains to collate, we think all must be satisfied of the abundant promises of the harvest and Rhode Island, will not, we presume, vary from the report from Massachusetts and Maine. Wool, the great staple of Vermont, has not, we believe, suffered much from the pressure.

All these cheering reports enable us, under the blessing of Providence, to predict an early return of "good times"; a nation blessed with the immense natural resources which we enjoy, and a people of a character so elastic, cannot long remain depressed or disheartened.

The following—form the Koran—are Mahomet's regulations with respect to wives—

1. Never marry idolatrous women, unless they will become believers. A Muhammad servant

is better than an idolatrous woman, though of the highest rank.

2. Wives shall conduct themselves towards their husbands, as their husbands conduct themselves towards them.

3. You may separate yourself from your wife twice; but if you divorce her a third time, it must be forever; you must either keep her humanely or put her away kindly.—You are promised to keep anything from her which you have given her.

4. Good wives are obedient and attentive, even in the absence of their husbands. If your wife is prudent, be careful not to have any quarrel with her; but if one should happen, let an arbiter be chosen from your own family, and speak to them always like a friend.

5. Take one or two or three or four, but never more. But if you doubt your ability to act equitably towards several, take only one. Give them a suitable dowry, take care of them, and speak to them always like a friend.

6. You are not permitted to inherit from your wife against her will; nor to prevent her from marrying another after her divorce, in order to possess yourself of her dower, unless she has been declared guilty of some crime. When you choose to separate yourself from your wife and take another, you must not, though you have given her a talent at your marriage, take anything from her.

It is not true that Mahomet excludes women from Paradise. So able a man did not choose to embroil himself with that half of the human race by which the other half is led. Abuelfeda relates that an old woman one day implored him to tell her what she must do to get into paradise. "My good lady," said he, "paradise is not for old women." The woman began to weep, but the prophet consoled her by saying,

"There will be no old women, because they will become young again." This consolatory doctrine is confirmed in the fifty-fourth chapter of the Koran.

Powder Plot at Blackwell's Island.—We learn from the New York Sun, that a plot was discovered at Blackwell's Island, on Friday, which

but for its timely discovery, would probably have resulted in the destruction of all the keepers at the Island. It seems that the convicts there had snuck about under the building in which the keepers take their meals, and while they were at dinner, set fire to it and blow them up, and make their escape. It is supposed that Hewlett, the black tragedian is at the bottom of the plot.

Strange Phenomenon.—The Findlay (Hancock co., Ohio) Courier of August 3d, says, "On Saturday the 29th ult. Mr. Richard Wade, Jr., was engaged in digging a well on his premises, about four miles south of Findlay; having dug down something like 18 feet, the appearance of water was evident. Mr. Wade being anxious to obtain water, seized a crowbar which was standing near, and made several strokes near the centre of the well, whereupon the water gushed forth in vivid torrents. Had not Mr. Wade been extremely active in attempting to escape, he would have perished almost instantly." At the time of the water gushing forth, a continued roar ensued similar to a loud clap of thunder, which shook the earth violently for several hours. By an application of a fire-brand to the water, it took fire and burnt like alcohol; the blaze struck five feet above the surface of the well and at the same time burning the puncheons that lay on the top of the well. The water still continues to boil.

Correspondence of the Eastern Argus.

FAYEBURG, August 24, 1837.

To the Editors of the Eastern Argus.—In reply to your remarks relative to the Oxford Bank, will you permit the Bank Commissioner living in this County to acknowledge and reciprocate your expressions of personal and political friendship, and to say that it was not his expectation to examine that Bank as a legally constituted Institution; but to ascertain the facts in relation to its organization and operations, (if it should go into operation) that the same might be reported to the State, Executive, and communicated to the public, "that the Commonwealth might receive no detriment."—No Bills from it are circulated here.

AN AMUSING ILLUSTRATION. A late New Yorker contains a highly amusing tale illustrative of the present pressure. The story is of a New Yorker named Jenkins, a paper-money with whom he was in "love" talk to him. He has nothing in his pocket but a "V," and the troubles he gets into are innumerable. At last they get to Hoboken, and we are told that they had gained the hotel, and Miss Tompkins seated herself at a window in sulken silence, until the bell rang for dinner.

Timothy seated Miss Tompkins at a table and then took a chair by her side. He filled her plate with the choicest viands that the table afforded, and then was about serving himself, when casting his eyes upwards he discovered, on a placard against the door, the ominous words

NO NOTES CHANGED HERE.

Timothy Jenkins dropped his knife and fork from the table, and entered the bar-room.

"Landlord," said he to the host, "I have a lady with me, and we wish to dine here; but I have no silver. I have a five on the N. York City Bank."

"Can't do any thing with it, sir; should be very happy to accommodate you, but unless you can give me silver I can do nothing for you."

"But, my dear landlord, the lady is already seated at the table, and I am very hungry."

"It can't be helped, sir; may be the lady can pay for her own dinner."

"I will go and ask her."

The persecuted Jenkins rushed past him, and gaining the side of Miss Tompkins, he almost dragged her into an adjoining room.

"My dear Miss Tompkins," said he, "I implore your clemency, I am to be pitied indeed I am. This rascally landlord will not change my note, and—he will not give us our diners." So saying he fell on a chair, and the perspiration streamed down his pallid features.

"Mr. Jenkins!" screamed the now really exasperated Angelina; "did you mean to insult me this day, by exposing me to the rudeness of tavern-keepers and pie-makers? I leave you now, sir, and hope that the next time you attempt to dicker the currency, you will find some other than me to witness how well your system works. I wish you joy of your 'V,' Mr. Timothy Jenkins. When you get it changed send me shilling you borrowed this morning, and she retreated from his presence, no more to charm by her beauty and lure by her voice the Bank victim or much to-be-pitied hero.

"This, then, is the fruition of my cherished project," said the luckless Timothy, as about sunset, he found himself on board the ferry-boat returning to New York

four dollar bill on an Eastern Bank, and fifteen bits of paper, each of the following purport:

GOOD FOR A TRIP TO HOBOKEN.

Our hero marvelled, but dare not remonstrate, and when he arrived at the city he went into a barber's shop, to re-arrange his disordered apparel. He tendered the token, his four dollar note; he took it, gave him a three, and fifteen cards signed by the man of strops, each of them bearing the words—

GOOD FOR A SHAVE.  
Simon Strop.

Timothy was more puzzled; but his encounters during the day, had been so keen, that he feared to discuss the point with Mr. Strop, so he folded his cards in his wallet.

"I am hungry," murmured Timothy, "I will eat something;" and he descended into an oyster-cellars, and called for a bowl. He ate the oysters, tendered his three dollar bill, received a two dollar note in exchange, together with seven cards, each marked—

GOOD FOR A STEW OR A PLATE OF RAW  
Oysters.

"Worse and worse," thought Mr. Jenkins, "but there is one help for it;" and he entered an omnibus. Arrived at Bleeker street, Mr. Jenkins drew out his two dollar bill, and he received fifteen tickets, intimating on the face that each ticket was—

GOOD FOR A RIDE FROM BLEEKER TO WALL  
STREET.

Having gained his own room he locked the door, emptied his pockets of the new circulating medium, and read them over. "Good for a trip to Hoboken"—"Good for a Shave"—"Good for Stew or a Plate of Raw"—"Good for a Ride." This then, is the state of affairs, is it? quoth Timothy Jenkins to himself. "With a note on a bank perfectly solvent in my pocket I have been visited—snared at—put to the blush—abused by her love—and got in return a few specimens of private banking. I will go to bed," said Timothy Jenkins, "and with this practised exemplification of the 'better currency' to dream over, I think I shall wake to—incorrigible wiser and better man."

From the Author's Cabinet.

The Court of Common Pleas commenced its Summer Term for Hillsborough County, in this town on Tuesday last. Present, Chief Justice Richardson and Assistants Justices Colby and Carr. After the empanelling of the Grand Jury, they were addressed by the Chief Justice in an animating and instructive discourse on the spirit of the times. He contrasted the present age of excitement, unwholesome acceleration of business and laxity of morals, with the strict integrity, persevering industry and happy prosperity of former days. In former times men were contented to accumulate property slowly, by skilful management and constant industry. The humble profits which their honest efforts, and they were contented and happy. But in these days there are too many who are disposed to live by their wits, who have not wit enough to live by honest industry; too many who look down with contempt upon the implements of agriculture. They want to live not by the work of their hands, but the work of their heads—and too many who have a restless, uneasy spirit, that makes them leave the common and ordinary occupations of life, and which hurried them into wild and visionary schemes and speculations. If this spirit were confined to the idle, worthless and visionary part of the community, it would be of no consequence—but the delusion not unfrequently becomes an epidemic, spreading far and wide through the mass of the people, seizing even the steady, prudent and industrious, driving their reason and common sense from the helm, filling their minds with vain imaginations and golden dreams of wealth that cannot be realized, drawing them from their regular business and employments and unfitting them for all steady exertions and sober employments. In this state they become an easy prey to sharpers, who defraud them of their money and involve them in debt. And when the delusive spell that has bound them is broken and the airy dreams that have haunted their minds are fled, they find themselves undone, and their fortunes gone. Nor is this all they often find these steady habits of industry by which alone a lost fortune is to be retrieved, gone also: And the evils resulting from this restless spirit of speculation are not confined to the ruin of individuals, but the general prosperity of the community has been in some measure affected. During the last year an unfavorable season had its influence. But this was not the only cause of the difficulty. The increase of population and the decrease of productive labor will be found at the bottom of it. And this evil, if not checked will go on increasing in magnitude. The earth in order that it may yield its due increase must be well cultivated: Bad husbandry makes the land, as well as the owner of the land, poor. Both in general go down hill together. The loss of a particular crop by early frost is only a transient evil. But soil worn out and exhausted by bad management is not brought back to a productive state in a short time or without much labor and expense.—There are other evils attending this wild spirit of speculation. It is one of the worst species of gambling. It leads many to venture beyond their means—plunges them in debt—gives them a distaste for labor—introduces idle and vicious habits and thus corrupts the public morals.

Many complain of the pressure of the times, the stagnation of business and the deranged state of the currency, and anxiously ask what is to

done? The answer to this enquiry is very obvious. We must take a proper survey of our past errors and mismanagement, and thence draw lessons of wisdom and experience to direct us in future. If we look back and look around we shall see at once to what idleness, extravagance, speculation, overtrading and a neglect of agriculture can reduce us. We have tried the experiment and the result is now before us, and is full of instruction that is profitable to guide us back to better times. The capacities of our soil, when highly cultivated, to reward the labors of the husband man have been underrated. The pleasures, the delight, the peace, the quiet, the real independence that belongs to the farmer's life have not been justly estimated. Too many have fled from the pure fresh breezes, the pleasant and wholesome fields and hills and valleys of the country, to seek enjoyment and fortune amid the smoke, and dust and din of populous places. We neither employ hands enough nor capital enough in agriculture to make a fair experiment of what our soil is capable of producing in a high state of cultivation. It is time our attention was awakened to this consideration. Our lands as now cultivated do not produce bread enough for our own consumption. The fault is not in the earth. Thus our common mother is a just and righteous dispenser of her rewards to her children. There is no mistake in the premium she bestows. For the sluggard, the indolent, the idle, she has no very tempting rewards. Her bounties are reserved for the industrious, the active, the intelligent, who diligent seek her favors and know how to ask them aright. If we wish for better times we must retrench our expenses, live within our means, turn all extravagances out of doors, avoid all speculation and speculators, give up the vain attempts of living by our wits, and see what can be done by a diligent use of our hands. If we wish to see our people prosperous and happy; if we wish to preserve the public morals in a sound and wholesome state; if we wish our ambition to honor the government under which we live and the freedom we enjoy preserved and handed down to our posterity, in distant ages, we must disown this wild spirit of speculation, this inordinate desire to become rich in a hurry and without labor. We must all return to our old, prudent, industrious habits. We must venerate ourselves and teach our children to venerate the plough, and to love and honor the independent, the happy, the useful life of him who holds the plough. In such course we shall be able to shake off any pressure of the times that now exists or that may hereafter come, with all the ease that the young shakes the dew drops from his mane, in the morning, and go on our way rejoicing to the destinies whatever they may be, which Providence has allotted to our country.

This is true doctrine, and we are right glad that the Chief Justice is thus exhibiting to the people the real ground of their difficulties, and hope and trust that coming from such a source, it will have a salutary effect upon their minds, and lead them to a more safe, sure, and prosperous course in the future. Let them encourage, and go ahead as fast as they can in all reason and rightness, but beyond that, be cautioned by the experience of the past and learn lessons of wisdom for the future.

We are able only to give a very brief abstract of the leading features of the Judge's address—and consequently have not done justice to its merits. It ought to be published entire; and we are happy to learn that the Grand Jury have requested a copy for the press—and doubt not the request will be complied with, when the Judge shall have finished his circuit. It will be read with as much interest by the public at large, as it gave pleasure and satisfaction to the few who heard it delivered in Court.

THE PURE TESTIMONY.

"I never complain," said an old Democrat, the other day, "of the calumny and detraction which the Federal presses pour out upon our candidates. It is the course they have pursued ever since I came upon the stage of action—and I cannot expect that it will cease during the brief period of life which may be continued to me. It was thus preceding the administration of that pure and noble minded Democrat, Thomas Jefferson, and will so continue until the spirit which breathes from his immortal instrument, the Declaration of Independence, shall have regenerated the whole world. When Democracy shall triumph in every nation and under every clime, then, and not till then, will the game of abuse and detraction which Federal folly employs cease. The source, the very well spring of the corrupt fountain must be dried up before the stream shall entirely cease to flow. That day will surely come. But I must only see it with the eye of undoubting faith. Therefore I will say, 'Let not your heart be troubled,' and trust implicitly in the onward progress and all purifying power of democracy. Its progress is certain and its spirit is operating within the bounds of every nation under heaven. While it is gaining foothold in the strong places where tyranny and oppression triumph and reign, let it be our care that it is not expelled from our shores. I am never discouraged at the exhibitions of spleen and bitterness which humbled and disappointed Aristocrats are ever making before the people. They only excite commiseration for their folly, and brace my nerves in firm opposition to their wicked practices. Their triumphs are deceptive and short lived, and their final defeat and ruin is certain. Like the troubled sea they cast up mire and dirt, and then subside into tame and sluggish corruption. I have no fear of defeat, for however strong our opponents may muster, we, on the day of trial shall muster stronger. I have found in the experience and vicissitudes of many years

the truth of that scripture—"When the enemy comes in like a flood, the spirit of the Lord shall lift up the standard against him."

That is the STANDARD, the friends of EQUAL RIGHTS rally under and the foes of liberty fall before it. Such is THE PURE TESTIMONY of one who has witnessed all the political changes which have visited our country. One who unflinchingly adhered to Democratic principles in the "times that tried men's souls" as well as in seasons of victory and triumph. Let not such counsel and warning fall unheeded, but let it animate every Democrat, in the coming contest, for victory.—Saco Democrat.

NEW YORK DEMOCRAT.

Paris, September 3, 1837.

Democratic Republican Nomination,

FOR GOVERNOR.

GORHAM PARKS.

STATE SENATORS.

Oxford . . . . . JOB PRINCE.

EDWARD L. OSGOOD.

Cumberland . . . . . NATHAN L. WOODBURY.

NATH'L S. LITTLEFIELD,

RUFUS SOULE,

ROSCOE G. GREENE.

Man. & Wash. . . . . SEWALL LAKE.

SOMERSET . . . . . SAMUEL DAGETT,

JAMES H. GOWER.

WALD. . . . . SAMUEL S. HEGAN,

JESSE SMART.

YORK . . . . . STEPHEN WOODMAN,

LEVI J. HAM.

LINCOLN . . . . . SAMUEL MILDRAM.

GEORGE ROGERS,

JOHN FOSSET,

JOSEPH CARGILL,

NATHAN FLETCHER,

J. R. BACHELOR,

ALPHUS LYON,

EDWARD BUTLER,

HANCOCK . . . . . RICHARD TINKER,

STEPHEN C. FOSTER,

PEBOSCOT, . . . . . EDENZER HIGGINS,

JESSE SMART.

COUNTY TREASURER.

OXFORD . . . . . ALANSON MELLER.

The day of battle approaches. The hour will soon come which will either place our principles upon the vantage ground of victory, origmatize us with the disgrace of a defeat through our own slothfulness and lack of energy. Those who take as the measure of exertion necessary to secure a victory, the federal vote of last year will find themselves woefully deceived. Though we may slumber, our opponents will not. They are prepared for action. They trust nothing to others. It is true they hope to profit by our careless security, but they rely more upon their own vigilance and activity. What then is our duty and what should be our course? In this County we undoubtedly have from fifteen hundred to two thousand majority in favor of the cause of democracy, and are we to rest contented with barely electing our candidates here? Is the remainder of our strength to be wasted or suffered to lie idle? Oxford is drawn between the friends and foes of liberty and equality. Mr. Parks was nominated, and will be supported by the Democracy as representative of those principles which are inimical to the Federal party, and for the entertainment of which, they oppose, and not infrequently misrepresent him. It is perfectly natural that they should do so. They opposed and calumniated Andrew Jackson for the same reason.

Let us now enquire what the Federal party is composed of. In this State, and throughout the United States it is made up of the odds and ends of all parties. It is made up of tories to their country, Nullifiers, Monopolists, British Bank men—of those who compose the War party in peace, and the Peace Party in war—and of those who pray, while the country was at war with Great Britain, that success might crown efforts of the British army, to bring this nation at the foot of the throne of England. By flattery, and promising to bring about a golden harvest, they manage to deceive and retain many, who are right in heart in their ranks. But, as well, might we expect to see grapes grow upon the thorn bush, as to expect them to favor any measure, that has any other tendency than to put money in their pockets. Self—self—is uppermost in all they think—in all they do—in all they would do. Before such men will be trusted by the people, they must devise some stratagem to keep their real motives out of sight; they should remember that "murder will out."

In conclusion we should say to the Federal party—publish your creed—tell us the reasons why you oppose Gorham Parks; that you oppose him on the ground that he supported the administration of Andrew Jackson, and now supports that of Martin Van Buren. Keep the old tune ringing in the ears of the people, and the men who have to do with the plough share will again come forward, and have unblushing and ready to lay their "huge paws" on the "statute book," and give you permission to dissolve ourselves into nonentity. [Bangor Post.]

It is of the utmost importance that our friends be cautious in selecting their candidates for representatives—Let their principles be well known and understood—There are those who call themselves democrats who are yet Bank men, and who if elected would lend their votes and influence to the support of the Bank party. Now we become democrats to choose for these representatives whose political principles are congenial to their own. The advocates and supporters of banks may call themselves democrats, but it is such sort of democracy as the federalists have no objection to. They think and think rightly too, that those who are with them on this point will not be likely to do them much harm to any other. The question now at issue between us is bank or no bank. At least this is the most important and prominent question. All others are secondary to it. We repeat it then, be sure of your men on this point.

The Argus thinks that the democratic papers when speaking of their opponents should use the term federal being more appropriate than that of whigs. We were always in the habit of designating them, and the abuse they heaped on us, showed how much they were annoyed thereby, until Mr. Adams in his letter to Datee J. Pierce gave a new definition to the word whig which seemed to render it peculiarly appropriate to the party who claimed it. The letter is not now before us, but he therein described them as destitute of all honest principle, and bound together only by a sympathy oflateral for every man who was pure or better themselves. Adopting that definition,—to which our opponents could not well object, as it come from one who knew them long and intimately—whom they had supported and who still claims to be a member of their party—we were willing our opponents should substitute the term whig as more truly expressive of the character of their party than that of federalists.

FEDERAL ARGUMENT.

It is really amusing to read the arguments made use of in the Federal journals, to render unpopular and defeat the election of the Hon.

Gorham Parks. He is gravely accused of having

supported all those great and leading measures

of Gen. Jackson's administration, which were so highly satisfactory to the great mass of the

people of the United States. He is accused, in fact, of having, in every instance, acted in ac-

cordance with the known will of his constituents. He is accused of being opposed to an irredeemable rag currency, and of being in favor of a solid specie basis,—of being opposed to the granting of special privileges to the few, to the great disadvantage of the many—of being opposed to the robbing of Peter to pay Paul.—He is accused of being what is technically termed a "leveller," because, forsooth, he sustained the administration in refusing to recharter that great political engine of the British party of this country, miscalled the "United States Bank." He is accused of obeying the voice of the "Democracy of Numbers," and of spurning that of the Aristocracy of Wealth!"

(This letter is a grave accusation, truly, and will probably render Mr. Parks peculiarly odious to the Democracy.) He is accused in fine,

of being opposed to all those darling schemes of the Federal party, which have for their object the raising up of a privileged, moneyed Aristocracy among us whose doctrines always have been, that "wealth is the only passport to respectability;" that the man who tills the earth—

who earns his bread before he eats it—should not have the presumption to lay his hand on the statute book; and that he who follows at the tail of the plough, is unsifted by the very nature

of his occupation, for the business of devising measures for the good of his country: as much as to say, that he who earns his bread by the sweat of his brow, (the only man who is in fact

of any real benefit to his country,) is fit for nothing but to be *riden*,—in other words, is fitted for no occupation but that of a *crying slave*. All these and many more accusations of the same stamp, have been iterated and reiterated, in all the vehicles of Federalism throughout the State—commencing with the Kennebec Journal and ending with the Eastport Sentinel.

We will not believe on word of it; we will not believe that you thus undervalue your cause, your principles and your reputation; that you will thus injure your brethren abroad; that you will thus commit political suicide, or offer sacrifices upon an unhallowed altar. We take for granted that you desire above all things political, to see your cause advanced, your creed more generally known and embraced, and to maintain your present party ascendancy. In order to accomplish these desirable objects, it is necessary to be wakeful and vigilant, to use the best means, to discard all hardness and jealousy about men, and make some sacrifices for principle.

Democrats, it is not to be supposed that personal preferences as it regards men, can always be gratified; perfect agreement of opinion in selecting candidates is not to be expected; but this difference of opinion about men does not all affect principles held in common by members of the same party, and should not be made a subject of contention among friends after nominations are made, which are necessary to be supported for the common good and general welfare.

Last year one class of individuals may have been gratified by the nomination of men of their choice, this year a second class may have been gratified, and next year a third class may have their candidates brought forward.

Now this has little or nothing to do with principles, although it is often made a point of much contention, and prolific of acrimonious feeling.

Democrats, remember that it has ever been the policy of your enemies, and the more than

suspected enemies of true republican freedom and equal rights, to misrepresent the principles and asperse the characters of your chosen servants and candidates designated for popular suffrage.

Be not deceived by the plausible sophistry or incurherent ravings of exasperated whig partisans and the mendacity of the whig press.

We ask you not to close your ears and eyes against incontrovertible facts, immutable truth, nor to disregard the appeals of conscience;

but if unwelcome rumors are bruited in your ears, be sure you ascertain their truth before giving them a moment's credence.

The manœuvres and expedients of party warfare, you are already aware, are greatly diversified, and often extremely dexterous, dishonest, heartless and cruel—a character to shame their authors when the excitement shall have passed away.

Democrats, are you now willing to go into the majority in this State, when the whigs ad-

mit that you have a large majority of numbers,

and will you consent to the dismemberment of

your party, and permit the entire political char-

acter of Maine to be changed? At present

you have two democratic Senators and six Re-

presentatives, of like principles in Congress, and

for several years a large majority of State Sen-

ators and Representatives, and a democratic

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subject at issue, and the consequences suspend-  
ed upon its decision. With right impressions,  
suitable exertions, energy and determination, to  
do right, the final result cannot be considered in  
the least degree problematical. Discharge all  
your obligations as independent citizens, as Dem-  
ocratic Republicans, as friends of free institu-  
tions and equal rights, as constituents of a free  
government, as opposers of a National Bank  
aristocracy, and every form of tyranny which  
binds the hands and minds of man, and after  
election we shall again hear the pleasing sound  
of "all's well!"—Bangor Republican.

From the Bangor Post.

### THE PROTEST.

The Protest which appeared in the Eastern  
Republican of Tuesday last, signed by HEN-  
RY WARREN and others, when viewed as a  
political document, evidently designed to impair  
the confidence of the democratic party in, and  
if possible to defeat the election of, the Hon.

Gorham Parks, is of itself, unworthy of even a

passing notice.

Third, And who will maintain the principle

that the Legislature has the power to repeal bank

charters, or any other acts of incorporation,

when the public interest requires it, upon such

terms as shall do exact justice to all; and that

the General Court is bound to enforce the con-

tracts of the banks to pay their notes in gold and

silver, as far as it may be in the power of the

General Court.

Second, The federal Convention at Gray, in one of

their resolutions, appeal to every individual

among us "to burst asunder all party ties—to

cast aside all political prejudices—to become

regardless of all mere party names"—and join

them in denouncing and endeavoring to pros-

ecute the national administration. The people

will do no such thing. They have heard the

federalists talk of "no party" and urge the

republicans to burst asunder all party ties," be-

fore. Let the federalists first set the example

themselves of "casting aside all political pre-

judices," and their appeals to others to do so,

might seem to come from pure motives. But

the political prejudices of those, who make this

appeal, are unbounded. No doubt they would

be glad to see the people "regardless of all mere

party names," so far as to forget that the present

and styled "Whig" party is the same federal

party that denounced the administrations of Je-

fferson and Madison—the same party that op-

posed our country in the war, and the same

party has always been arrayed against the democ-

racy of the Union. But the people will

continue to call things by their right names, and

to judge men by their acts.—Jeffersonian.

Third, The Hallowell Chronicle does not like to

see the federal vote in the late trial for member of

Congress in Hancock & Washington exhibited by

the side of their vote in that District in 1834—

showing, as it does, a federal loss, since 1834,

of almost ONE THOUSAND VOTES.

The editors attempt to find an excuse for their loss,

in the fact that the democrats there did not cast

so large a vote at the last election as in 1834.

But that has little, if anything, to do with ques-

tion; for while the democrats were divided and

broke up, the federalists were well united in

support of Noyes. The democrats will go

shoulder to shoulder for Mr. Parks in Septem-

ber. Let us see if they do not then show that

their ranks are full and their numbers good.—Ib.

the common weal. Therefore,

*Resolved*, Ist. That at the fall election we will

vote only for such candidates for our Represen-

tatives in the General Court, and Senators therein

as they are about to confer upon him,—Saco

Democrat.

richly merits from her citizens the high honor

she is about to confer upon him,—Saco

Democrat.

### DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES OF FARMERS.

We have frequently remarked that 7-8ths of the

farmers in this country were Democrats in

heart and principle, if not in practice. The

truth of this remark can be easily tested. Take,

for instance, a farmer who usually votes the

Whig ticket, and ask his opinion with regard to

certain principles or measures. Ask him if he

is in favour of taxing the agricultural interest

for the benefit of the manufacturing interest?—

He will readily answer—No. Ask him if he is

in favor of raising more revenue than is needed

for the support of the government economically

administered? The response will be the

same. Ask him if he is in favor of placing the

whole monied power of the nation in the hands

of a few men? He will indignantly answer—

No. Ask him again if he is in favor of that

principle of government, or that system of leg-

islation which grants exclusive privileges to the

few who are denied to the many? Still the

answer will be the same. Ask him, in fine, any

question which you please, in relation to the

principles advocated, or the measures pursued

by the Whig party, and his answer will, all be

in opposition to them and in favor of Democratic

principles and measures. And yet this very

man, strange as it may appear, will go forward

annually and give his vote for those principles

to which he has expressed his entire opposition.

The reason of this is the fact that he is de-cep-

tive, or listens to the opinions of others without

investigating the subject for himself. But,

thanks to the march of mind and the school-

master, the number of this class is few, in compari-

son with those who read, investigate, and

reason for themselves. We repeat, therefore,

that the Whig and democratic principles he

firmly and fully laid before the laboring classes,

and seven eighths of them would discard the

former and adopt the latter. Such is our honest

belfief with regard to the political opinions of

the farmers and the laboring class of our fel-

low citizens.—[Skowhegan Sentinel.]

Parties Discipline.—The late divisions among

the Democrats of Hancock and Washington

District, Maine, show clearly the necessity of

through party discipline, and of adhering closely

to party nominations. Some appear to re-

ject the *trammels of party*, with a sanctified re-

gard for principle, for independence, which they

loudly prize about, but seldom practice. But

suppose, for a moment, that every man should

regard his own feelings solely, in selecting can-

didates for office, and upon the independent

system should go to the polls, without the least

concern with his neighbor and friend, who would

be elected to office? Nobody. Factions and

contentions would spring up dividing asunder

not only the policy of party action, but the force

and strength of personal effort. Now if in the

formation and maintenance of party, we ever

have in view the establishment and perpetua-

tion of correct principles, in preference to the

aggrandizement of men, there can surely be no

objection to unity and concert of action. In-

deed, take away from the mass of the people

this determination to adhere closely to the

principle, and you undermine the foundations of

civil liberty and strike a death blow to the vital

energies of the body politic. Take from men

that spirit, which teaches them to rally around

the common standard of freedom and you either

prostrate their energies entirely, or infuse in

them a desperate spirit of enthusiasm, which

teaches them to contend only for the growth

and triumph of some favorite hobby. We had

almost said, that the life of our free institutions

is dependent upon the struggles of political

parties. We believe that were these struggles

ended, there would grow up one universal mon-

opoly, which its strength and power would

ultimately annihilate our moral and political free-

dom.—[Lowell Patriot.]

### A SUGGESTION.

Most of our democratic contemporaries

are in the habit of calling the federalists

by their new name of *Whigs*—thus siding them to cover

up to a certain extent their former reprehensible

principles. We dislike the plan exceedingly—

and beg leave to suggest to our friends the idea

of calling things by their right names. The

federalists rejoice at any era of good feeling

which permits them to cover up old party lines,

and to adopt a name which, in its true significa-

tion, is directly at war with the principles to

which they still adhere, and which are justly

obnoxious to the people. We desire no better

distinguish than those of *Democrat* and *federalist*—nor can there be any more truly indicative

of the two parties. The modern *Whigs* are

no more like the genuine, old fashioned *whigs*

than chalk is like cheese, and to call them so,

is to insult the memory of our patriotic fathers.

OUR CANDIDATE.

We find in the Bangor Post the following

just and heartfelt tribute to the merits of our

Democratic Candidate for Governor, taken from

the Alabama State Paper. This generous

commendation from the "Sunny South"

rebucks with no feeble hand the calumnies which

